1 2	3	4	5
9. Daman & Diu	6303	351	682
10. Delhi	28315	19	0
11. Goa	64064	358	0
12. Gujarat	4239242	153680	439214
13. Haryana	1527774	26729	0
14. Himachal Pradesh	913914	202639	42486
15. Jammu & Kashmir	1442894	102046	180261
16. Karnataka	7079388	823360	382461
17. Kerala	6656632	601428	90628
18. Lakshadweep	10231	0	9494
19. Madhya Pradesh	7359781	909456	1503403
20. Maharashtra	12100212	943652	777790
21. Manipur	149328	3040	63515
22. Meghalaya	214110	63	211473
23. Mizoram	75523	0	75523
24. Nagaland	143791	0	143468
25. Orissa	4067135	568996	1229934
26. Pondicherry	37836	879	0
27. Punjab	997372	37753	0
28. Rajasthan	5819203	819230	902078
29. Sikkim	66635	2761	20045
30. Tamil Nadu	7858887	856774	67485
31. Tripura	479428	90951	151379
32. Uttar Pradesh	21668180	3686239	9013
33. Uttarakhand	890667	126021	27677
34. West Bengal	6789991	1667300	513453
ALL INDIA:	119893602	15139856	9404335

Note: Agriculture Census 2000-01 was not conducted in the State of Jharkhand.

Per hectare production

792. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even though India possesses the world's second largest cultivable land area (147 million hectares) after the US, India is fast decimating this asset by failing to salvage its abysmal agricultural productivity, which is very low in comparison even with other emerging economies like China, Thailand and Brazil;

(b) whether it is also a fact that average cereal yield in 2005 was only 2,000 kg. per hectare in India as compared to over 6,000 kg. in the US and 5,000 kg.in China; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to boost the agricultural productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) As per information available at Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) internet site 'http://faostat.fao.org' the arable land of India in 2005 was 159.65 million hectare as against 174.45 million hectare in USA. The average yield of cereals in 2005 in China, Thailand, Brazil and USA was 5229 Kg./hectare, 3012 Kg/hectare, 2883 Kg./Hectare and 6373 Kg./hectare respectively as against India's average yield of 2451 Kg./hectare.

(c) Several programmes have been taken up to boost agricultural productivity. These include, Macro Management of Agriculture providing flexibility to the States to take up suitable projects and setting up of National Rainfed areas Authority. In addition, the National Food Security Mission has been taken up to increase foodgrains production by 20 million tonnes by the end of the Eleventh Plan. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana has also been launched to incentivise the States to invest more in agriculture sector.

Area sown under oilseed in kharif season

793. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the area sown under kharif oilseed crop for the new season is 16.47 million hectares as against 14.88 hectares in the previous year;

(b) if so, what are the prime reasons for this expanded area under oilseed cultivation in the current season;

(c) what will be the expected production of oilseed this year; and

(d) whether Government hopes to create self-sufficiency in oil seed by 2009-10; and the details of the steps proposed by Government to increase oilseed production on a sustained basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) As per the 2nd Advance Estimates, the area sown under Kharif oilseed crops is estimated at 17.71 million hectares during 2007-08 as against 16.77 lakh hectares in the previous year. The area coverage during 2007-08 increased because of favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing.

(c) During 2007-08, the production of oilseeds is estimated at 27.16 millions tonnes (2nd Advance Estimates released on 7th February, 2008) comprising 17.57 million tonnes in Kharif season and 9.59 million tonnes in Rabi season.

(d) The demand-supply in oilseeds is met through the import of edible oils. To increase the production of oilseeds and make the country self-sufficient, the Government is implementing a Centrally sponsored "Integrated Schemes of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)" in 14 major oilseeds growing States in the country. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seeds, production of foundation and certified seeds, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals and equipments, weedicides, distribution of sprinkler sets, water carrying pipes and training to encourage farmers to grow these crops.